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USE OF TRAINED INTELLIGENCE ANALYSTS

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SOURCE

The Kargopolski Camps

1. This is a group of 120 to 130 camps located about 270 kilometers south of Arkhangel in an area approximately 225 kilometers long and 135 kilometers wide. The region includes the villages and towns of Konevo, Nyandoma, Grikhnev, Pal, Konosha, Vozhega, Ozero Vozhe, Kalitinskaya, and Kargopol. The Kargopolski complex of penal camps held approximately 150,000 prisoners in August 1941; the number of inmates varied from 150 to 7,000 per camp. [REDACTED] following designations of camps: No. 28, No. 30, No. 17, No. 164, Onchfrievka, Mostobitsi, Ryaovo, and Osinovka. The prisoners were engaged in lumbering activities. Logs were sent by rail to Arkhangel and Moscow or floated down the Onega, Ichta, and Maryuga Rivers to the city of Onega, and transported from there by barge to Arkhangel.

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Yucorski. Camp No. 300

Three separate camps came under this designation in 1942. They were situated in the region northeast of Arkhangel and consisted of establishments at Port Varnek on Vaigach Island (1,500 to 2,000 prisoners), Point Sokoli (2,000 prisoners), and Khavarovo village (2,500 prisoners). Between August 1941 and August 1942, the prisoners were occupied in the construction of a railroad line which was to link Mys Sokoli, Khavarovo, and Vorkuta. Five or six kilometers of track had been laid by August 1942. Prisoners were also employed in the construction of a harbor at Mys Sokoli, where earth was removed from one side of the point there and thrown into the sea. By the summer of 1942, the project was half-completed. [REDACTED] that by August 1942 only some 2,700 of the original 6,000 to 6,500 prisoners survived the conditions at the Yugorski camps. At this time they were returned to Arkhangel for assignment to other camps. 25X1X

Yagrin Camp No. 210

3. The Yagrin camp, which was situated in the city of Molotovsk on Yagrin Island, forty kilometers west of Arkhangel, consisted of five separate establishments: No. 2, No. 7, No. 18, and two others, designations unknown. As early as 1935, prisoners at Molotovsk were employed in the construction of shipyards. This work was halted during the war, and several buildings were converted into factories producing Degtyarev artillery pieces, Type 41 rifles, 250-kg. aerial bombs, and other military items. Russians aged fourteen to seventeen worked in these factories under the supervision of older civilian technicians. Prisoners from the Yagrin camps were barred from the war plants. Whenever they were detailed to perform manual labor within the premises, they were closely guarded by soldiers. The Yagrin

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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25X1X [REDACTED] prisoners, who numbered 60,000 (sic), were used for various sorts of heavy labor.
[REDACTED] was confined on Yagrin Island from August 1942 until May 1943.

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